SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR: Sir, both of them can be taken together....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this is an issue which has been discussed in the media, in the House, and in the political circles also. And this requires a lot of study of the existing law. If we study what is available in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, we would be able to understand that that law suffices to help the policemen in doing their duties. If any terrorist act takes place, in what fashion that terrorist act can be prevented is provided in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. If it takes place, how the persons, who are involved in it, should be proceeded against? That is also provided in it. It also provides that the flow of fund from one organisation to another organisation has to be stopped. It also provides that the information which is collected by the police, by using electronic methods, shall be admissible in a court of law. It also provides that if any officer who has committed any mistake in investigating into the matter, can dealt with in a proper manner. All these provisions are the provisions which are required to deal with the terrorist acts. They are provided in this law. What is it that we are not accepting is this. They say that the confession made by the accused to the police should be admissible in a court of law. This is something which goes against the basic principle of criminal jurisprudence. They say that the onus of proof should shift from the prosecution to the defence, that is, the accused person. This is also going against the principle of criminal jurisprudence. As far as providing a little more time for investigating into the cases to collect the information is concerned, it can be looked into. But, this is also a very controversial question. When this matter was taken up in the House of Lords, it was passed by a very narrow margin. They said that if you give more time to them, they are likely to misuse it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

New law to curb terrorism

*66. SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many places in India, bomb blasts have taken place and how many people have died in 2006-07 and 2007-08; and

(b) whether Government is going to bring any new law to curb terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Apart from violence in the areas affected by militancy, insurgency and extremist activities *viz.*, J&K, some of the North Eastern States and some States affected by naxalite activities, terrorist acts by way of bomb blasts etc., have occurred periodically in some parts of hinterland in the country. A Statement showing major incidents of bomb blasts, as per available information, which occurred in 2006-07 and 2007-08 are as under:

Major incidents of bomb blasts during the year 2006-07 *and* 2007-08

Sl.No.	Date	Incident	No. of persons killed
1.	14.04.2006	At about 5.25 P.M. a bomb exploded within premises of Jama Masjid in Delhi immediately thereafter another bomb exploded in the vicinity.	0
2.	11.07.2006	Seven serial bombs exploded in local trains in Mumbai.	187
3.	08.09.2006	Two bombs exploded at Malegaon.	31
4.	18.02.2007	Explosion in two unreserved coaches of Samjhauta/Attari Express at Diwana near Panipat.	68
5.	18.05.2007	Bomb explosion at Mecca Masjid in Hyderabad.	09
6.	25.08.2007	Bomb blasts at Lumbini Park and Gokul Chat Bhandar in Hyderabad.	42
7.	11.10.2007	Bomb blast at Ajmer Sharif, Ajmer, Rajasthan.	03
8.	14.10.2007	Bomb blast at Shringar Cinema Hall in Ludhiana.	06
9.	23.11.2007	5 bomb blasts in local court premises in three cities in U.P., namely, Varanasi, Faizabad and Lucknow	15

(b) Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 was amended in 2004 to incorporate various provisions to deal effectively with terrorism and terrorist acts perpetrated by individuals, groups and terrorist gangs and organizations etc. in addition, provisions to deal with terrorist and subversive activities also exist in various other laws such as the National Security Act, The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, etc. Suggestions have been received, from time to time, from various sources regarding the need for further strengthening of the laws and other related arrangements to deal with terrorism and terror related offences. These are being examined and reviewed on a continuing basis and appropriate measures will be taken, as found necessary, as a part of this exercise.

Establishing central agency to monitor law and order

*67. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a Central Agency to monitor and supervise law and order in the country;

(b) if so, whether any formal decision has been taken in this regard;